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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/813,743	03/31/2004	Jeff Zablocki	00-686-CON	5126
7	7590 07/14/2004		EXAMINER	
J. Elin Hartrum			BERNHARDT, EMILY B	
CV Therapeutics, Inc. 3172 Porter Drive			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Palo Alto, CA 94304			1624	
			DATE MAILED: 07/14/200	4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/813,743		ZABLOCKI ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Emily Bernhardt	1624	
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address -	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RETHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, and If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by some any reply received by the Office later than three months after the meaned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DN. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a r n. a reply within the statutory minimum of thin eriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON tatute, cause the application to become AB	eply be timely filed y (30) days will be considered timely. THS from the mailing date of this communica BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	ation.
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _	·		
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ 3	This action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allo	owance except for formal matt	ers, prosecution as to the merits	s is
closed in accordance with the practice und	ler <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D	. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-47</u> is/are pending in the applica	tion.		
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with	drawn from consideration.		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			•
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-47</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction ar	nd/or election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Exar	miner.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)	accepted or b) objected to	by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to	the drawing(s) be held in abeyar	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the co	rrection is required if the drawing	(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.12	1(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	e Examiner. Note the attached	d Office Action or form PTO-152	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for force a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document of: 2. Certified copies of the priority document of the priority document of the priority document of the certified copies of the priority document	nents have been received. nents have been received in A priority documents have been	pplication No	
* See the attached detailed Office action for a		received.	
and an annual solution of the action for the	31 and doranica dopies flot		
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Intention 9	summary (PTO-413)	
2) D Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	
Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SE Paper No(s)/Mail Date	3/08) 5) Notice of Ir 6) Other:	nformal Patent Application (PTO-152) —·	

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The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Parent history is incomplete since relationship of earliest parent needs to be set forth in relation to parent file. Also status of grandparent needs to be updated and "RCE" is not necessary. See MPEP 1302.04.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim 43 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 43 is of indeterminate scope. Defining a disease(s) by its (their) underlying cause renders the scope of intended uses indeterminate since the claim language may read on diseases not yet known to be caused by or affected by such action or in ways not yet understood. Additionally, determining whether a given disease responds or not to fatty acid oxidation inhibitors involves much experimentation since a negative response from one patient does not mean the drug isnt useful as no drug has 100% effectiveness. Thus what "success rate" determines if a particular inhibitor is effective and how many patients (and dosage regimens) need to be tested? The test for determining compliance with 35 USC 112, par.two

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is whether applicants have clearly defined "their" invention not what may be discovered by future research as this type of claim language clearly requires.

Claims 1-3,25,34,40,43-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Specification is not adequately enabled for the scope of piperazines claimed which from a reading of the specification can have as many as 4 hetero atoms in any array, both monocyclic and bicyclic, as heteroaryl rings for R17. Compounds made and tested (which have been searched) do not represent such a scope. The 7 rings exemplified as allowed in grandparent show IC 50 values that vary more than a 100-fold. There is no reasonable basis for assuming that the myriad of compounds embraced by the broader generic claims will all share the same physiological properties since they are so structurally dissimilar as to be chemically non-equivalent and there is no basis in the prior art for assuming the same. Note In re Surrey 151 USPO 724 regarding sufficiency of disclosure for a Markush group. Also see MPEP 2164.03 for enablement requirements in cases directed to structure-sensitive arts such as the Art Unit: 1624

pharmaceutical art. Also note the criteria for enablement as set out in In re Wands cited in MPEP 2164.01(a), August 2000 edition. Thus given the breadth of the claims, the level of unpredictability in the art and the lack of direction (i.e. working examples) provided as to what other rings, ring systems as heteroaryl rings might work, this rejection is being applied.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

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Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-13,19,21-26,33,34,40 and 42-47 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,573,264. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they embrace overlapping subject matter to a large degree as the instant case is a CIP of US'264 and thus many of the species in the two sets of claims overlap.

Claims 1-47 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of copending Application No. 10/313818,recently allowed. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because all of the species in the copending case read on the instant generic claims and instant claims drawn to particular species are directed to particular isomers of corresponding racemates claimed in the copending case which also includes stereoisomers thereof so there is substantial overlap. Instant case is a continuation of 10/313818.

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This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Emily Bernhardt whose telephone number is (571) 272-0664.

If attempts to reach the examiner by phone are unsuccessful, the supervisor for AU 1624, Dr. Mukund Shah, can be reached at (571)272-0674.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

EMILY BERNHARDT

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PRIMARY EXAMINER

Group 1600